FEBRUARY. 1783. THE NUMB. 2748.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1783.

WHereas Mr. *Guillier de Mondoucet*, a French gentleman from Nogent Le Rotrou, and ſuppoſed to be now on the continent of North-America, is become heir to a very conſiderable fortune in France, by the demiſe of his parents. This is to deſire any perſon or perſons who may have heard of the ſaid Mr. Guillier, to inform Meſſrs. LACAZE and MALLET, merchants in Philadelphia, by letter or otherwiſe, what is become of him, whether he be dead or living.

All information concerning the ſaid Mr. Guillier will be thankfully received by LACAZE & MALLET.

Philad. Feb. 4, 1783.

LACAZE & MALLET,

At their STORE in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

An elegant aſſortment of Dry Goods,

Lately imported in the laſt veſſels from France.

Alſo good Engliſh MUSKETS.

TO BE LETT,

About nine miles from this city, in a good neighbourhood,

A GENTEEL well finiſhed dwelling houſe, two ſtories high, and garrets; there are four large rooms below, and five up ſtairs, a large kitchen adjoining, with chambers over it, and a cellar under the whole, large piazzas on the back and front ſides of the houſe, a large paled garden, with a variety of fruit, and in compleat order, and about twenty acres of upland and meadow, with a ſufficient quantity of fire wood, ſtabling for eight horſes, a carriage houſe, and hen houſe, and every other convenience, ſuitable for a gentleman's family. For particulars enquire of the Printers.

N. B. More land may be had with the above premiſes, if required, and ſupplied with every kind of ſtock, and a great variety of poultry, at a very reaſonable rate.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 150 acres, more or leſs, whereon is a dwelling-houſe, ſpring-houſe, barn and ſtables, a large young orchard, and 20 acres of meadow, and near as much more may be made at a reaſonable expence; there are about 80 acres of it good woodland, and ſo convenient to the lime-kilns, that it may be limed for leſs than Sixpence per puſhel. Poſſeſſion may be had the 25th of March next. For terms of ſale, apply to NONES and COHEN, Brokers, in Front-ſtreet, next to the Poſt-office.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1783.

N. B. The above mentioned land is ſituate on the direct line between the Court-houſe of Lancaſter and Philadelphia. The line has been run, and the road will run through it, which will undoubtedly render it a ſuitable place for a ſtore or tavern.

To be Sold or Lett by the ſubſcriber,

or exchanged for a Houſe in town,

THE elegant HOUSE and LOT he now lives in, near the two mile ſtone on the Frankford road: Likewiſe to be ſold, Two LOTS of GROUND, ſituated on the north ſide of a fifty feet ſtreet, extending into Paſſyunk road, near the ſouth bounds of the city, one of them containing in front 100 feet, and in depth 180 feet; bounded weſterly by ground of William Drury, and northerly partly by Drury's ground and partly by a ſeven feet alley: The other lot containing 50 feet in front, and 180 feet in depth; bounded weſterly by ground late of Peter Howard, northerly by the above mentioned ſeven feet alley, weſterly by a 14 feet alley. Enquire of Mr. ALEXANDER TODD, merchant, in Front-ſtreet, or of ¶ RICHARD FARMER.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on the firſt of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A CERTAIN HOUSE and LOT of one acre of Land, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the main ſtreet, the lower end of Germantown, oppoſite to Balthaſar Reſer's, deceaſed, containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 50 feet, and in depth to a forty feet ſtreet, 52 perches; late the eſtate of William Hoffman, blackſmith, deceaſed. There is a good ſmith's ſhop on the lot, likewiſe an orchard and garden, in good repair, and ſuits a blackſmith, cooper, tanner, ſkin-dreſſer, or any public buſineſs. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe by private ſale, may apply to John Hoffman, near the market place, in Germantown. Due attendance will be given at the time and place of ſale, by the Executors of the deceaſed. ¶

Will be expoſed to public SALE,

On the 1ſt day of Fourth Month next, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the PREMISES,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Eaſt-Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, near the forks of Brandywine; containing 130 acres, about 100 of which is cleared, 15 acres whereof is good watered meadow, and water courſes dug for about 8 acres more, a ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with 2 rooms on a floor, a barn and ſtable, a good ſpring, with a houſe over it, a good bearing orchard, an oil-mill with a double preſs, a pair of ſtones 5 feet 6 inches diameter, and a pair of good rollers to grind the ſeed; there is alſo a convenient ſeat for a paper-mill, the race and mill-pit already dug.

N. B. The aforeſaid plantation will admit of being divided in two parts, with the aforeſaid mill to one, and mill-ſeat to the other. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber at Naaman's-creek, or to NATHAN SHARPLESS, near the aforeſaid plantation.

Second Month 8, 1783. §5w FRANCIS TOWNSEND.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of WILLIAM JACKSON, late of this City, deceaſed, are requeſted to make Payment to the Subſcribers; and thoſe Perſons who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted as ſoon as poſſible. MARY JACKSON, Adminiſtratrix.

§4w WILLIAM ADCOCK, Adminiſtrator.

CAME on the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, living in Reading townſhip, York county, near Hamer's mill, a black Mare, about 7 years old, and about 12 hands high; no brand nor ſaddle viſible or natural marks. The owner is deſired to come, and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Dec. 3, 1782. ¶ JOHN NEELY.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

Agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of DANIEL WILLIAMS, deceaſed, on the 15th day of MARCH next.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Gwynedd townſhip, Philadelphia county, about 20 miles from the city, containing 128 acres of land, 15 acres of which is meadow, and more may be made, the Whiſſahiccon creek running through it, upwards of 30 acres of woodland, the remainder good arable land: Thereon is erected a dwelling-houſe, part ſtone and part frame, a frame barn, orchard and well of good water near the door; there is a meeting houſe, griſt mill, and ſaw mill, within a mile of ſaid plantation. The terms will be made known on the premiſes, the day of ſale, by

§ HUMPHREY WILLIAMS, } Executors.
Feb. 3, 1783. GEORGE MARIS }

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 3d day of MARCH, 1783,

A PLANTATION, late the eſtate of SAMUEL BLAKER, deceaſed, ſituate in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, 22 miles from Philadelphia, on the old York road, and may be entered upon the 1ſt day of April next. Containing 50 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, whereof about 20 acres is woodland, 3 of good meadow, and more may be made; there is on the place a good frame houſe and cellar under it, a well of good water at the door, a ſtone kitchen, a weaver's ſhop, a frame barn, and a good orchard. The place has been occupied for ſhop-keeping. The title is indiſputable

The vendue will begin at 10 o'clock of ſaid day, on the premiſes, where the conditions will be made known, and attendance given, by § CATHARINE BLAKER.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber,

living in the townſhip of Midletown, and county of Cheſter,

A LOT of GROUND, whereon are a large three ſtory brick houſe, kitchen, tanyard and draw-well, &c.

Alſo a LOT of GROUND on Ridley creek, containing eight acres and one quarter, about one half marſh, in good timothy graſs, the other half upland, whereon is a good bearing orchard; all ſituate in the borough of Cheſter; which will be ſold ſeparate or together. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, may know the terms of ſale.

Jan. 7, 1783. ¶ ROBERT PENNELL.

February 1, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of GEORGE GEARY, late of the townſhip of Gwynedd, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed,

A PLANTATION ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, contiguous to the great road leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, about 21 miles from the former, and within a half a mile of a free ſchool, containing 112 acres of land, 15 acres of which is good meadow, 40 acres of wood-land, the remainder arable; there is on ſaid premiſes a log houſe, a large barn and a ſpring-houſe over a never failing ſpring of water, a bearing orchard of 150 apple trees, the whole in good repair.

For terms of ſale apply to GEORGE MARIS, and HUGH EVANS, Executors, near North-Wales meeting-houſe. ¶

To be Lett for a certain term of years,

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, ſituate in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, within two miles of Goſhen meeting-houſe, with a good ſtream of water, a good dwelling-houſe and orchard, with upland and meadow ground; it may be entered on the firſt of April, or ſooner. For terms, enquire of

¶ THOMAS REES, living on ſaid premiſes.

Philadelphia County, February 7, 1783.

IN purſuance of an order of the ORPHANS COURT, we, the ſubſcribers, Auditors appointed to aſcertain the debts due from the eſtate of CHARLES JOLLY, Eſq; of Lower Merion townſhip, deceaſed, do hereby give notice to the creditors to produce their demands to us, at the houſe of Mrs. Catharine Jolly, near the Gulf Mill, on the 26th day of this inſt. February, in order that a ſettlement may be made of the ſaid eſtate.

ABRAHAM NANNA,
JONATHAN ROBERTS,
¶ LINDSAY COATS.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JACOB WENTZ, ſen. late of Worceſter townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, by bills, bonds, notes, book-debts or otherwiſe, are hereby deſired to make payment to the ſubſcribers hereof, of the townſhip and county aforeſaid, before the 27th day of May next, to prevent farther coſt; and all perſons, who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, properly adjuſted.

¶ JACOB WENTZ, and }
Feb. 3, 1783. MICHAEL CROLL, } Adminiſtrators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there has been taken up treſpaſſing in the incloſures of the ſubſcribers, living in Mannelan townſhip, in the county of York, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, the 10th inſtant: Two ſtray MARES, the one a ſorrel, about 13 hands high, three white feet, with a blaze in her face, and a ſmall white ſpot on one ſide of her neck, no brand, ſuppoſed to be about 12 years old; the other a dark roan, about 13 hands high, no brand nor particular marks, ſuppoſed to be 10 years old. The owner or owners is deſired to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

LAWRENCE BOSMAN,
Dec. 24, 1782. ¶ JOHN SIMONS.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE into the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Cheſter, county of Burlington, ſtate of New-Jerſey, a yellow NEGROE MAN, with large fore teeth; had on a pair of ſtriped trowſers, white cap, and no hat, his other clothes not remembered. He demanded the ſubſcriber's money, who being hard of hearing did not underſtand him, his wife endeavoured to tell what he ſaid; the Negroe ſaid if ſhe ſpoke one word he would put her to death. The Negroe having a piſtol in his hand, diſcharged it at the ſubſcriber, and the two balls that were in the piſtol, hit the leather jacket he had on, but did not enter his body, though he was very much hurt, and the Negroe immediately left the houſe. Any perſon, who will apprehend and ſecure the ſaid Negroe in any Goal, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

Feb. 3, 1783. THOMAS WARRINGTON.

To VALERIUS.

SIR,

I was very much ſurprized at reading in ſome of the late newspapers an addreſs from Hamden to you, by the name of *Joſeph Reed*, Eſq; on the ſubject of your allegiance. It is written with perhaps a greater degree of warmth than prudence required, or than almoſt any other ſubject would have called for. My indignation was ſoon raiſed, and alternately pointed againſt the writer and you, without being able to ſatisfy myſelf, whether he was a falſe accuſer, or you a guilty man. I gave it a ſecond, and a third reading, which only ſerved to increaſe my doubts and aſtoniſhment. Being unwilling to ſuppoſe human nature ſo depraved, as to furniſh a ſingle inſtance of a perſon who had made the large profeſſions of patriotiſm, and filled the high offices which you had done, withholding that evidence of his ſincerity which every real whig has chearfully given. I was ready to mark Hamden as a malicious calumniator, but when I found him appealing to the records of the late Juſtice Ord, to the Journals of Congreſs, and the laws of the State, for the proofs of his charges, their truth was rendered ſo probable as to entitle him to belief. After exerciſing both faith and charity, and puzzling myſelf to little purpoſe, I reſolved to conſult my friends, and to hear the opinions of the candid and impartial part of the town. I met with a *few* whoſe ſentiments were in favour of you, *many* who gave full credit to Hamden, and others who were equally at a loſs with myſelf. Three or four of us, who were of no party, wiſhing to diſtinguiſh between the innocent and the guilty, to eſteem merit and to cenſure vice, determined to examine for ourſelves and to be ſatisfied. We had recourſe to the juſtice's records, we collected and carefully peruſed the Journals of Congreſs, and the different acts of aſſembly. Having ſearched for myſelf, and drawn my knowledge from the pureſt ſources of information, I ſhall take the liberty, by an accurate attention to dates, by comparing your conduct with your motives, and by tracing events from their cauſes, to purſue you through your political career of life, more minutely than he has done. As I am actuated by no private reſentment, but undertake this taſk for the information of the public, truth ſhall be my guide, a manly but decent firmneſs my means, and the public good my object.

Audi et alteram partem is a good maxim, and ſhould ever be religiouſly adhered to. Impreſſed with this ſentiment, I remained ſilent for ſeveral weeks, in expectation of ſeeing your defence againſt the accuſation of Hamden. Your laboured pamphlet, which the world was long aſſured would waſh you white, has at length appeared, but you ſtill remain as ſpotted as ever. As to the charges made againſt you by General Cadwallader, the public are in poſſeſſion of nothing but aſſertion on one ſide, and denial on the other; and have therefore no grounds to form an opinion on, till the evidence ſhall be laid before them, which I am told will ſhortly be done. As to the other matters mentioned in your inflammatory and ſeditious work, manufactured of abſurd fictions and a train of contradictions, unfortunately for the people of Pennſylvania, your oppreſſions and the feelings of almoſt every man in the State (except your favourites with whom you divided the loaves and fiſhes) form too powerful evidence to be oppoſed by your bare denial, though ſet off with flowers, and tinſelled over with the feeble rhetoric of confident aſſertion. As to the charge brought againſt you by Hamden, you paſs it over "in ſullen ſilence," and are therefore convicted by a tacit acknowledgement of your guilt. If you had not felt yourſelf too vulnerable to ſtand the attack, you would have braved your accuſers, freely expoſed your conduct to view, and eagerly publiſhed to the world the certificate of your oaths of abjuration and allegiance, as a ſhield wherewith to blunt all the arrows that Hamden had pointed againſt you. That you took an early and decided part in favour of liberty, that your motives were patriotic, and your conduct animated, your country remembers with gratitude, and will acknowledge as a juſt tribute to your former merits, at the ſame time ſhe muſt lament, that as the ſcene of public affairs changed, you ſhifted with it: I have indeed diſcovered one miſtake in the addreſs of Hamden, but that you cannot complain of, ſince it appears, that inſtead of your having abandoned the army in June 1778, as he has ſtated, you left it as early as February 1777, which was long before any teſt law was made; ſo that you have leſs excuſe to offer than he ſuppoſed. The laſt office which you held in the army, was that of Adjutant General. The preciſe day when you reſigned your commiſſion, I cannot aſcertain, but it is clear, that it was ſometime before the 20th of February 1777; for in the III vol. of the Journals of Congreſs, page 71, I find a reſolve, deſiring General Gates to reſume that office. At this time it muſt have been vacant, or General Gates could not have been re-appointed. It is true, that on the 12th of May 1777, you were elected a Brigadier General, but it is equally true, that you refuſed to accept of this appointment, as appears by your letter of the 7th of June following, publiſhed in the ſame volume of Journals, page 218. The motives which induced you to reſign the firſt of theſe commiſſions, and to refuſe accepting of the other, will appear more clearly than at preſent, when a few other facts are taken into conſideration with thoſe already ſtated. The firſt teſt law, as it is called, was paſſed on the 13th of June 1777, and allowed till the 1ſt day of July following for taking the oaths preſcribed by it. This was more than four months after you had left the army, and during this time you reſided with your family in the neighbourhood of Magiſtrates.

On the 1ſt day of April 1778, another teſt law was paſſed, requiring all thoſe who had refuſed to comply with the firſt act, to take the oaths therein mentioned, on or before the firſt of June following, under many heavy penalties and diſabilities, to continue during the life of the offender. You ſtill ſtood out, till long after the time limited by this act had expired, and did not think proper to take the oath, till the very day on which you were elected a Counſellor for the county of Philadelphia, which was the 9th of October 1778. You were ſoon after appointed Preſident of the State, and filled that high office during the time preſcribed by the conſtitution. With a minute exactneſs I have mentioned, not only the books, but the very dates and pages, where full evidence of the facts here ſtated is to be found, and which, if attended to, will compel the greateſt unbelievers, who will take the trouble of examining for themſelves, to confeſs the truth of every word which I have written. Now, Sir, what inducement could you have, for pertinaciouſly refuſing to renounce the ſovereignty of the Britiſh King over this country, and to become a ſubject of it, till *the very moment of your election*, on the 9th of October 1778? This I will examine into with candour, and as much moderation as your conduct will admit of; for I am not your perſonal enemy nor prejudiced againſt you. On the contrary, I was long your friend and advocate, and if my ſentiments have changed, it has been owing to your change of conduct from what I once knew or believed it to be. The circumſtance of your reſigning one office in the army, and refuſing to

accept of another, if taken alone, ought not to weigh much againſt your firmneſs or attachment to your country; but when your ſubſequent conduct is taken into view, that which at firſt appeared but ſlight ſuſpicion, will be increaſed into ſtrong preſumption. The above offices were of high rank, and of no ſmall profit. Whoever is in the leaſt acquainted with you, will acknowledge you to be the laſt perſon, who would be inattentive to theſe conſiderations, and will therefore expect ſome reaſon for declining them. When he conſiders, that at this very time a Britiſh General had formed his deſigns, and was bending his courſe, at the head of a numerous army, compoſed of the flower of the Britiſh bands, and aided by a triumphant fleet againſt this State, that His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had not become the ally or protector of America, and that our affairs then wore a melancholy and gloomy aſpect, he will conclude that you had formed the deſign of abandoning your country and making your peace at her expence. But when he learns that, in addition to your reſignation of one office and declining to accept of another in the moment of impending danger, you delayed taking your ſeat in Congreſs till near ſeven months after your appointment, and alſo refuſed to give up the Britiſh King, to change your allegiance and to acknowledge yourſelf a ſubject of America till the 9th of October 1778, when that danger was happily averted by the Convention of Saratoga, and the treaty with France, and the temptation of honor and preferment was again placed before your eyes on the ſide of America, no doubt can remain, but that you had reſolved to be quite unfettered, and at full liberty to play your part to advantage, on the one ſide or the other, as the events of war and the alluring proſpects of ſafety, honor or profit might dictate. You were not that baſe man, unmindful of character and of fame, who like an Arnold would traiterouſly betray a poſt to the enemy, whenever prudence ſhould whiſper in your ear, that the favourable moment was arrived for changing ſides, and therefore diſencumbered yourſelf of this difficulty by your reſignation.

But, Sir, your extraordinary conduct did not ſtop here, or ſuch is the force of long and deep rooted prejudice, and the influence of charity, that I might ſtill perhaps behold you through a falſe medium, and remain your friend and advocate.

Early in the ſpring of 1778, the enemy having long tryed the valour of America in vain, deſpaired of conqueſt by arms, and had recourſe to ſtratagem; bribery, ſpies and ſecret emiſſaries. This our Legiſlature ſaw, and were more alarmed with, than at all the armies which could be brought into the field againſt us. It was now become neceſſary for every man to declare his ſide, and openly avow himſelf the friend and ſubject of America or of Britain. The line to aſcertain this, and the teſt by which it was to be tryed, were drawn by another act paſſed on the firſt of April 1778, which called upon all perſons to renounce the Britiſh King, and to ſwear allegiance to this State, under the penalties (in addition to many others) of being diſfranchiſed of all the rights of citizenſhip, of being looked upon as ſpies, and of being incapable to be elected into, or of ſerving in any office, place or truſt, in this Commonwealth. Till the firſt day of June 1778 was allowed for this purpoſe, and the diſabilities of thoſe who ſhould ſhew themſelves to be tories, by not complying with it, were declared to continue during the lives of the offenders. Full notice was given, and till the firſt of June 1778 and no longer, was allowed for every man to make up his mind, and fix upon the ſide to which he meant to attach himſelf; on the one hand ſafety and protection were kindly offered; on the other heavy penalties and diſabilities were denounced. Thoſe who did not renounce the Britiſh King by the firſt of June 1778, made their election in favour of Britain, and ſuch was the force of ancient prejudice, or of averſion to a republican government, that at the head of this number your name is found, as an example to the timid and diſaffected. You did, it is true, take the oath mentioned in the firſt teſt law on the 9th of October 1778, but when the cauſe of your taking it, even at that late day, is examined into, inſtead of your drawing conſolation from it a bluſh will be drawn over your countenance. You had left the army near a year and eight months before this period, and during no part of this time were you either an officer or ſoldier, nor had you a ſingle circumſtance to ſhelter yourſelf within any exception of either of the acts. You reſided with your family in the neighbourhood of magiſtrates, and as you were not ignorant of the law, you knew yourſelf to be equally amenable to it with the loweſt man in the State, and ſubject to the ſame penalties and diſabilities for not complying with it. Why then did you dare to diſregard the voice of the people and to violate the law? Why ſet ſo pernicious an example to others and become diſfranchiſed of all your rights, rather than give up your King for the bleſſings of a Commonwealth? Were you prudently waiting the events of war, and wiſhing to ſtand fair with the ſovereign of Britain, if victory ſhould plant his ſtandard in the ruins of American liberty, and water it with the blood of her ſons? You recollect, Sir, that neither General Burgoyne had ſurrendered with his army, nor was the French alliance made, and therefore cannot be at a loſs for an anſwer to theſe queſtions. You were not ſo abandoned as to wantonly ſport with oaths, and therefore wiſhed to avoid taking one, more eſpecially as it might have ſtood in your way to preferment on the other ſide. You appear to have kept yourſelf at full liberty to play your cards to advantage, and will be found to have done it with the maſterly hand of an able gameſter. You will perhaps tell me, that after reſigning your commiſſion in the army, you were ſometimes with it, and frequently took an active part. I am willing to allow you all the merit which you can juſtly claim, but if you are wiſe, you will be ſilent on this head. To have withdrawn yourſelf entirely from public life, and to have refuſed giving up the Britiſh King too, would have been over-rating the part which you wiſhed to play, and rendered you ſuſpected. This was neceſſary to be avoided, and appearances at leaſt to be ſaved. Prudence therefore ſometimes led you to the army, but in what character did you appear there? By an act paſſed on the 13th of June 1777, it was declared, that thoſe who ſhould refuſe to take the oaths required by the teſt laws, ſhould be looked upon as ſpies. If any ſituation in which a man could be found would juſtify his being looked upon and treated as ſuch agreeable to this act, ſurely it muſt be him who refuſed to cancel his allegiance to the enemy, or to give any teſt of it to this State, at the time when he was watching all opportunities to run into the army, to ſhare in the councils of war, and to gain that intelligence which would enable him to betray them to the enemy.

It is a well known fact, that while the army lay at Whitemarſh and the Valley-Forge, you were frequently admitted into the councils, and that it was a common complaint, that within a few hours after their breaking up, the enemy knew every thing that had paſſed there.----Upon whom could the ſuſpicion of this treachery more properly fall, than upon him who was pointed out and fixed by the law as a ſpy?

On the 14th of September 1777, you were appointed a member of Congreſs, and on the 6th day of April following, and not before, ventured to take your ſeat without either giving up the Britiſh King, or deigning to ſwear allegiance to this State. If I were to differ from Hamden, and even againſt my own opinion admit, that the firſt act has an exception ſufficient to include the Delegates of this State, yet you were not choſen before the paſſing of this act, nor till long after the time prefcribed by it for taking the oaths had elapſed, ſo that previous to your appointment, your diſabilities had commenced, which rendered you incapable of being elected, and as much diſqualified to ſerve in this high office as an alien enemy. This however was no obſtacle in your eyes. To the ſacred voice of candour, honour, liberty and patriotiſm, which loudly called upon you to make your ſituation known, you cloſed your ears. By concealing your ſituation and your diſabilities, and by a feigned zeal in the cauſe of liberty and your country, you impoſed a fraud upon the people, who, had they known your ſituation, would never have been ſo inattentive to their ſafety and freedom, as to have placed in the councils of America, and laid open the ſecrets of nations to the view of a man, who had given no ſecurity againſt betraying them to that enemy, whom he ſtill refuſed to renounce.

But here another myſtery preſents itſelf, which is only to be explained by the ſame principles which regulated your other conduct. You declined taking your ſeat in Congreſs till the 6th of April, 1778, which was near ſeven months after your appointment. When a view is taken of your cautious prudence during that period of the war, when the fate of America was doubtful, and hung ſuſpended in the tottering ſcale of uncertain events, this myſtery will vaniſh, and the cauſe of this delay clearly appear to be caution and timidity, if not diſaffection. During theſe ſeven months the enemy were rioting in the capital of Pennſylvania. The genius of liberty hung her head, dropped a tear, and ſighed for her devoted ſons. The ſame motives which had led you to abandon the army, and to prefer the ſovereignty of Britain to the ſovereignty of the people, ſtill retained their influence, and furniſhed you with excuſes for *banging back* till the 6th of April, 1778. Before this time the armies of Britain had ſurrendered at Saratoga to the arms of America. Yet this important blow was not ſufficient alone to ſettle your wavering mind. Although official accounts of the French alliance were not received till ſhortly after you took your ſeat in Congreſs, yet every veſſel which had arrived from Europe for a conſiderable time before, was the harbinger of this great news, and brought ſuch proofs of its rapid progreſs, as enſured the certainty of its taking place very ſoon. You ſaw the weight of theſe two important events in the political world, and they ſerved in ſome meaſure to fix you in the ſide you were to take. You again held up your head, and ſtept forth a patriot from behind the ſcene of private life, upon the great ſtage of national occurrences. Under every diſqualification which has been mentioned, you now ventured to take your ſeat in Congreſs, but not to renounce the Britiſh King, or to reveal that you had not done it. One of theſe you might have looked upon to be imprudent, as the fortune of war was uncertain----and the other would have prevented your being truſted: The firſt you therefore cautiouſly avoided, and the latter diſingenuouſly concealed. If hiſtory ſhall inform the world, that the ſecrets of America were betrayed to the enemy, poſterity will not be ſtruck with wonder, when they learn that a man, who refuſed to cancel his allegiance to the Britiſh King, ſhared in her councils!

As my views extend no further than to examine into the cauſes and the conſequences of your refuſing to change your allegiance till the late period which I have mentioned, I ſhall not follow you into Congreſs, nor take notice of the correſpondence kept up between Governor Johnſton, the Britiſh Commiſſioner, and you, as acknowledged in a pamphlet publiſhed by yourſelf in 1779, which ought to have been called your accuſation, inſtead of your defence. This and the other matters alledged againſt you while you were there, are ſuch, as might naturally be expected from a perſon filling that ſtation, at the very time when he refuſed to take an oath, either againſt the Britiſh King or in favour of America.

I have ſaid that you appear to have waited the events of war, before finally determining on the ſide you were to take. If I have not ſufficiently proved this already, I have an additional circumſtance to mention, which will almoſt reduce it to a mathematical demonſtration. In October 1778, when our powerful allies were increaſing in ſtrength and number; when battles had been fought and victories won on our ſide, when Britiſh veterans had fallen on the plains of Monmouth before American valour, and when our liberties and independence were in the opinions of all mankind firmly eſtabliſhed, your caution ceaſed, and you abandoned the Britiſh King, as you had before abandoned the American army, and ſwore allegiance to this State. This decided ſtep you took, when all danger was over, and long after your diſabilities had taken place, which were declared by law to continue during your life. You well knew that this could not reſtore you to a ſingle privilege, which you had long before forfeited, but as "better late than never" was your maxim, you adopted it, on the very day of your election of councillor for the county of Philadelphia, and when your eye was fixed on the preſidency of the State, This was too great a temptation for you to reſiſt, and the bewitching charms of your own aggrandizement, determined you to qualify yourſelf in the beſt manner you could. Unfortunately for you the act of the firſt of April 1778 had effectually diſabled you, and declared the election of a perſon in your ſituation to be *ipſo facto* void. You were therefore not councillor, by reaſon of your election being void, you were never capable of being preſident of this State, although you acted as ſuch, becauſe that officer muſt be choſen out of the body of the councillors. If you were not capable of being Preſident, all the orders which you made, the commiſſions which you iſſued, and the grants of land which you executed, were without authority, againſt law and void. The Legiſlature will therefore I hope, for the preſervation of the public tranquility, think proper to paſs an act ratifying your proceedings as Preſident while you filled that office.

SIDNEY.

Meſſieurs. HALL & SELLERS,

By giving the following Speech of the Hon. Mr. BLOODY-BONES, *in a certain Aſſembly, a place in your paper, you will oblige, Your's, &c.* MOMUS.

Mr. SPEAKER,

THE gentleman who ſpoke laſt has miſtaken the queſtion. He knaws nothing about it. I inſiſt upon it, Mr. Speaker, he is out of order. I have ſat two years in Congreſs, and near four years in this Hooſe, and I'd have you to knaw, I knaw more of the forms of buſineſs than any among ye. Auh! Mr. Speaker, I have ſat here when we were all of one way of thinking, or rather when one man thought for us all. But now, Mr. Speaker, we are terribly divided; and no wonder, for we have a party in this Hooſe who want to bring back the tories. Aye, Mr. Speaker, or why did they attempt to ſave Stephen Anderſon from the gallows, by granting him a trial after the time of his proſcription expired. It is true, this Hooſe allowed Reynold Keen and Albertſon Walton a trial, although they had actually joined the enemy, which it is true Anderſon never did; but then it is to be conſidered, that they were the friends of our late worthy Preſident. Some folks talk a great deal about being bound by the conſtitution, and laws of the ſtate.-------But I inſiſt upon it, Mr. Speaker, that we ſhould regard only what will be popular, and what will ſerve us at elections, in all our proceedings.

But, Sir, *here* is the principal cauſe of all our diviſions in this Hooſe (pulling Mr. Reed's pamphlet out of his pocket.) Some of the members of this Hooſe are jealous of the power of us Preſbyterians, while others of them, who are Preſbyterians, are miſled by the arts of deſigning men. Sir, we have a hereditary right in the government of Pennſylvania. We have fought for and eſtabliſhed your independence. I grant that a few Quakers, and Churchmen, and Baptiſts, and German Lutherans, and Catholics, aſſiſted us in this revolution; but you knaw, Sir, the bible tells us, that "the earth ſhall help the woman." Sir, we are called in this pamphlet "a ſleeping lyon," and very emphatically too.----My learned friend, Mr. Praiſe-God Barebones, from Lancaſter county, is the tongue of this lyon----the author of this pamphlet is his upper jaw----I am his lower jaw----two of the judges of the ſupreme court, with two of our militia generals, are his feet----the members from Cumberland county (one excepted) together with the members from Bucks and Northampton counties, who aſſiſt us now and then with a ſilent vote, compoſe the poſteriors of this ſleeping baſte---- Dr. Kauſtic, and his midnight junto, are his keepers---- and the ſweepings of his den are conveyed into the ſtreets every Wedneſday morning in a certain news-paper.

Beware, therefore, Mr. Speaker, how you rouſe this dangerous baſte. He will chaſe you into the ocean, or tear you into pieces, if you dare to diſpute our ſole and indefeazable right to the power of Pennſylvania. Here (pointing to the pamphlet) is the charter of our privileges. It conſiſts of the *pen*, and the *tongue*, and the *ſword* of the upper jaw of the lyon. The ſword of the Lord and of Joſeph ſhall vanquiſh all before them. Auh! Mr. Speaker, you may well look aghaſt----but you, and your whole levitical family, ſhall feel the vengeance of this ſword. I confeſs that we failed in a late attempt we made at Manheim to uſe this ſword; but it was becauſe the Booby, who wrote the circular letter, did not tell the colonels of the militia that the kirk, as well as the conſtitution, was in danger. Auh! Col. Lowry, Col. Lowry!--- It was this backſlider from the true church, Mr. Speaker, that defeated us;----for one renegado, you knaw, Mr. Speaker, is worſe than ten Turks.

[To be continued.]

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *Saturday, February* 7 1783.

The additional clauſes to the bill, entituled, "*A Supplement to an Act, entituled, an Act for the repeal of ſo much of the Laws of this Commonwealth, as make the Continental Bills of Credit, and the Bills emitted by the Reſolves of Acts of the Aſſemblies of the ſaid Commonwealth, a legal Tender, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned,*"---were read the ſecond time, and having been debated, were ordered to be tranſcribed, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

AND WHEREAS divers debtors, who had contracted debts, which by reaſon of loſſes and misfortunes in trade they were unable at the time to pay, have, before the ſaid *Firſt* day of *January* 1777, aſſigned and made over their real eſtates, or ſuch parts thereof as their creditors were willing to accept, to truſtees, in truſt that the ſame ſhould be ſold within a reaſonable time, to pay and ſatisfy ſuch debts, which ſaid truſts have not been executed: AND WHEREAS the ſcarcity of gold and ſilver hath cauſed the value of lands and tenements, in moſt parts of this State, to fall vaſtly below the real value of the ſame, and if compulſory ſales were to be made of ſuch Lands and tenements, it is probable they would fall ſhort of paying the debts which they were at firſt ſuppoſed a ſufficient ſecurity for, to the injury and oppreſſion of both creditor and debtor: *Be it therefore enacted, &c.* That no ſales ſhall be made by any ſuch truſtees of any lands or tenements, which were ſo as aforeſaid aſſigned and made over to them, before the ſaid twenty firſt day of *June*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty four, without the conſent in writing of the debtor or aſſignor, or his legal repreſentatives, firſt had and obtained.

And be it further enacted, &c. That no act, or ſtatute of limitation of actions, ſhall run, or be deemed or taken to have run, at any time between the firſt day of *January*, 1776, and the end of one year from and after the twenty-firſt day of *June* next.

And be it further enacted, &c. That wherever it ſhall appear that any debt or duty was contracted or incurred, on or before the firſt day of *January*, 1777, and any bond, obligation, or other ſecurity hath been entered into for the payment thereof, ſince the ſaid firſt day of *January*, the plaintiff who hath brought or ſhall bring any ſuit or ſuits on any ſuch bond or obligation, executed in the manner aforeſaid, ſhall and may proceed to judgment in ſuch action, and may iſſue his execution for the intereſt, damages and coſts, as aforeſaid; but no execution ſhall iſſue for the principal debt or ſum, until one year from and after the twenty firſt day of *June* next, as aforeſaid.

THE PUBLIC are hereby deſired to take NOTICE, That as there is now no Coffee-Houſe kept in this City, and as the preſent Occupier of the late Houſe has forbid any public Sales being held there for the future, without a very conſiderable Gratuity being made him by the Subſcriber; That all Sales of Goods, Horſes, real Eſtate, Shipping, &c. which were uſually held there on Market Days and Evenings, will be held, 'till there is another Coffee-Houſe eſtabliſhed, at the CITY AUCTION-STORE, on the Eaſt Side of Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, where Goods, &c. are deſired to be ſent, and Sales adverti ſed to be held. JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

Philadelphia, February 10, 1783.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of RICHARD PARKER, late of the city of Philadelphia Baſs-Founder, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who may have juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make them known, in order to be adjuſted, by RICHARD PARKER,) Adminiſtrat.
MARGARET PARKER.)

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SUSANNA CLAYTON, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make them known to
RICHARD PARKER,)
¶ MARGARET PARKER,) Execut.

WAS left at the ſubſcriber's, in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, and State of Pennſylvania, in December laſt, by a man who called himſelf *Archibald Criſty*, a dun HORSE, with a white mane and tail, about 6 years old. As ſaid *Criſty* has not returned, the proper owner of ſaid horſe is hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, in three weeks from this date, otherwiſe he will be ſold for charges.

Feb. 3. 1783. ¶ DAVID EVANS.

Paxton townſhip, February, 12, 1783.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Paxton townſhip, Lancaſter county, ſome time in December laſt, a ſorrel MARE and COLT; the mare about 10 years old, 14 hands high, a ſwitch tail, no brand; the colt a natural trotter. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to ¶ SAMUEL SHERER.

LONDON, *October* 30.

THE address of the refugees seems to have been drawn up by Sir William Pepperel, or his friend at New-York.

How impertinent is it in these men, to talk of their numbers, when it is well known they could never bring into the field three thousand men in a body!-----What proof do they give that the Americans are tired with independence, but their own lying and impudent assertions?

Did not these very men transmit to this country a most notorious falsehood respecting Washington's army? Did they not aver that his utmost force was 4000 men, and these half-armed, half-fed, and half-clothed? These fools did not consider what praise they were heaping upon such miserable scarecrows, as they described them to be, who could withstand a large and well disciplined army of veterans, and at last defeat them!

But these refugees were the fellows to whom North and Germaine lent a willing ear, and for whose fugitive relations they procured pensions and places. The speaking smooth matter to these despicable Ministers was all their merit.

It can be well attested that several Americans, men of honour and credit, would have opened the eyes of our Ministers, would have endeavoured to convince them of the utter impracticability of subjugating America; but to such men they turned a deaf ear, they would listen to nothing but what gratified their passions.

The fate of our war against America, will, in all probability, afford a very wholesome lesson to future ----------. It is neither numbers nor talents, that can succeed, at least for any time, in a bad cause. Hence the expence and courage of all our Generals employed in that wretched business, have proved alike abortive.

From General Gage, the command of our forces in America has at length come down to General Dalling! When all our regulars have been tried, where will be the wonder if one of our Generals of the city trained bands should be sent over to take America, sooner than give it up?

It is whispered that an express is sent to Ireland, to put a stop to the sencible regiments now raising in that kingdom, on account of the heart-burnings that step occasions.

November 7. The public hope for the safety of the Ville de Paris is now become very slender indeed. It was thought at first that she had made for Ireland; it was next supposed that she had steered for Lisbon; some were of opinion, that she followed the Caton and Pallas to Hallifax; others imagined, that she bent her course for the Western-Islands; and there were not wanting others, who thought that it was most probable she had put into Newfoundland. Unfortunately, we now find for a certainty, that at three of these places she has not been heard of. The mails from Ireland make no mention of her; Admiral Campbell's dispatches from Newfoundland are silent with respect to her; and the packet, which arrived a few days ago from Lisbon, destroys the hope that had been entertained of her having got into the Tagus. There remain, however, two places more, which it is possible, and almost barely possible, she may have reached, Hallifax and one of the Western-Islands; though, indeed, if the last accounts we had of her may be credited, we may give up all hopes of her being in Nova-Scotia, as she is said to have been seen last in the European seas. The underwriters, however, being unwilling to give her up for lost, eagerly caught at a report which was spread this morning, that she had put back, and reached St. Lucia in safety.

FISH-KILL, *February* 6.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following extract from the General Orders of the army:---

"It is with great pleasure the General communicates to the army, the following translation of a letter he has received from the Minister of France.

To his Excellency General WASHINGTON *and the American Army.*

GENTLEMEN,

HIS MAJESTY has been informed of the marks of joy shewn by the American Army on the BIRTH of the DAUPHIN, and it has given him great satisfaction, to see the part which the American officers and soldiers have taken in that happy event.

The King has commanded me to make known to you, his sensibility on this occasion; and has charged me to assure the American Army, and the General who commands it, of his affection and particular esteem. *I have the honor to be, &c.*

TRENTON, *February* 5.

Last Friday came on, in the Court of Admiralty, the trial of the sloop Diamond and schooner Dolphin, said to have been captured in the Narrows the 8th December last by Captain Nathan Jackson, in the armed boat Greyhound.

A claim had been put in by David Forman, Esquire, of Monmouth, in behalf of the State, on a charge of collusion; on the trial it appeared, that the said Captain Jackson sailed from Egg-Harbour about the latter end of October, in the said boat, manned with three men besides himself, and armed with one swivel and two muskets; that he went the next day openly into New-York with his boat, and remained there until the 7th December, and that evening boarded the Diamond, then lying about Red-Hook, *surprized the crew, and took her without opposition,* continuing on board her until the next evening, when the Dolphin came down, and was taken *in the same manner.* They were both condemned to the claimant. We are informed the account of sales of the above vessels and cargoes amount to £ 10,500.

RICHMOND, *February* 1.

The brig Buck, Captain Williams, belonging to this port, on her voyage to St. Kitts, unfortunately foundered in the Gulph stream the 6th ult. by which melancholy disaster, 18 out of 22 of her crew perished.----The Captain and three of his men were taken up by Captain Folger, and carried int. Baltimore, after being on the wreck 65 hours.

Among the number who perished in the above vessel, we have to lament the loss of Mr. JAMES CLAY, Merchant, of this city, a young gentleman esteemed by all who knew him, for the many good qualities which he possessed.

On the 21st ult. died in Williamsburg, Mrs. BETTY RANDOLPH, relict of the Honourable Peyton Randolph, deceased; a Lady whose many virtues endeared her to all who knew her.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 12.

Extract of a letter from St, Christophers, dated January 16, 1783.

"You have inclosed a copy of the Honorable Mr. Townshend's letter to the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England, which first gave rise to the idea of peace. Since then the Governor of Dominique has wrote to Count Dillon, that the Anson man of war arrived at Barbados the 8th inst, and left England the 10th ult. She brings an account of peace, and the different dispatches from government.

"If the above accounts are true, you will have them in America before this reaches you.

"I saw a gentleman from St, Thomas's, who left that island eight days ago: He informs me the news had the same effect there that it has had here."

Extract of a letter from St. Christophers, dated Jan. 17, 1783.

"Count Dillion has received a letter from the Governor of Dominique, informing him of the arrival of the Anson man of war at Barbados, with an account of the preliminaries of peace being actually signed before her departure from England, which was the 10th of December.

"From the different advices we have lately had from thence, we are inclined to believe this is the case.

"This piece of news you may readily suppose has put a stop to all business, until it shall be confirmed or contradicted.

"A snow just arrived from Ostend, which she left the 3d of December, brings an account that every body there expected peace would shortly take place."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated February 7, 1783.

"You see by the inclosed (the accounts from St. Kitt's) what the opinion of a peace is grounded on, which seems generally believed here: Added to this account, we have a ship from St. Croix, in a short passage, that spoke a neutral schooner, the Capt. of which assured that he had spoke Capt. Barry, in the Alliance, on his way to the Cape, to prevent any further operations in that quarter, and that hostilities had absolutely ceased in Europe."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated February 7.

"The schooner Harlequin arrived some days since from St. Kitt's, and the ship Iris from St. Croix, is at Annapolis: Some of her letters only are come to hand. The former brings advice, that a British ship of war had arrived at Barbados, and mentioned that matters were in such a train as to leave no room to doubt of peace. A letter from the Capt. of the Iris mentions, that between St. Croix and St. Thomas, he spoke a neutral schooner from the latter port, who informed him that the Alliance, Capt. Barry, had touched there the day before, and brought a confirmation of peace, and that he had previously called to windward, and at St. Eustatia, and was bound to the Cape, with the same intelligence."

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas's, dated December 30, 1782.

"All prospects of peace seems to have vanished for the ensuing twelve months, and should Great-Britain be as successful the following year, as she has been this, it is more than probable we shall not have a peace in less than two years.

January 1, 1783.

"The vessel having been detained to the present, I have to acquaint you, that such advices have arrived from England, as leave a very great probability of a peace being concluded by this date.

"I inclose, for your better information, a copy of the Secretary of State's letter to the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England, from which you can draw your own conclusion.

"The letter referred to, though it advises the possibility, yet leaves a very great uncertainty of such an event taking place, by allowing so short a time for the settlement of so important an object.

"M. Gerard, who went over to London as Plenipotentiary, with intention of residing there three months, departed on the third day after his arrival, with propositions delivered as the ultimatum of the British Court; and Mr. Fitzherbert, the British Resident at Versailles, is directed to leave that Court if the proposals are not immediately accepted.

"The vessel by which the above intelligence was received had a passage of 28 days from Plymouth. By her we also learn, that preparations are still carrying on with the greatest vigour for the ensuing campaign, should there be one. Four Thousand troops to be sent to the West-Indies, for which transports are already engaged."

The following is a copy of a printed hand-bill received on Saturday night last from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, *February* 5.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Harlequin, Captain White, in 14 days from St. Kitts, by which we have the following important intelligence.

Extract of a letter from St. Kitt's, dated the 15th of January, 1783, brought by the Harlequin.

"I congratulate you on the news of peace; indeed I may venture to assure you, that it has already taken place in Europe. Letters from England as late as the 29th of November mention, that it was expected to happen in a few days. The Parliament was prorogued from the 26th of November to the 5th of December, on that account.

"Letters from Dominica and Guadaloupe say, that the preliminaries are actually signed; for my own part, I have no doubt of it, though there are some people here who have; a few days, or perhaps hours, will probably put us out of suspence.

"Trade, at St. Thomas's, is entirely at a stand; they are all thunderstruck."

BASSETERRE, (St. Christopher,) *January* 15.

The important and agreeable intelligence of a PEACE being concluded between the belligerent powers, which has circulated here for some time, gains ground daily, and seems now to be confirmed; we heartily wish it to be true; It is said that the intelligence comes from good authority, and that the Anson, of 64 guns, is absolutely arrived at Barbados from England, with that interesting news. The terms are said to be, America to be acknowledged an Independent State by all parties, the Loyalists to be reimbursed for all their losses, and such of them as chuse, may remain peaceably in America; but if they quit, they may sell their property, and have a grant of land in East or West-Florida, Nova-Scotia, Canada or Porto-Rico; which places are to be given to England, and guaranteed by the powers at war; Gibraltar and Minorca to be given to Spain in lieu of Porto-Rico, and all places and islands taken by either party to be reciprocally restored, except Grenada, which France is to hold, to reimburse her for the expences of the war.

This last article is not certain, as the Court of England absolutely refused giving up Grenada, and it is not known what party has yielded their claim; but if we might be allowed an opinion, we think France has, as that Island is not worth the expence of another campaign.

We are just informed, that an American vessel from l'Orient, arrived a day or two ago, at Guadaloupe, and brings a confirmation of the peace.

Extract of a letter, dated Boston, January 26.

"The ship Fortune, Captain Billings, is just arrived from Amsterdam; she has had 63 days passage, and brings advice that Count d'Estaing, with 40 ships of the line and 200 transports, had sailed for the West-Indies.

"We have accounts from Martinique, in 13 days, informing that 16 Spanish ships of the line, and a number of transports, had arrived at Porto-Rico."

On Friday morning last, suddenly departed this life, in the 73d year of her age, Mrs. CORNELIA BRIDGES, the relict of Mr. Edward Bridges, late merchant of this city. The prudent deportment of this lady in every stage of her life secured her the esteem of all who knew her. Her chearfulness which was the offspring of a mind composed by religion, and her entertaining conversation which flowed from a strong and well cultivated understanding, rendered her old age peculiarly honorable. Her remains were interred on the Sunday following, in Christ-Church burying-ground, attended by a number of respectable friends and citizens.

On Saturday last, the Reverend Mr. Ustick, Colonel Miles, Captain Watkins; and Messieurs Shields, Bowen, Ingols and M'Kim, a Committee from the Baptist Church, waited on his Excellency the President with the following Address.

To His Excellency JOHN DICKINSON, *Esquire, President of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,*

SIR,

THE Baptist Church in Philadelphia, happy in your accession to the highest office in this Commonwealth, beg leave to present your Excellency their most sincere congratulations.

The choice of one, eminent for political abilities, and distinguished by his early and persevering patriotism, as it unavoidably reflects an honour upon your Electors, so it presages, in our opinion, the greatest prosperity to their constituents, the people of this Commonwealth.

Your early and seasonable attempts to promote the most important interests of the community, those of virtue and religion, so illustriously corroborated by your own correspondent and catholic examples, have our hearty thanks, and will, we hope, produce the best effects.

That the Supreme Ruler of the Universe may ever support and direct you, that it may please him to make your person happy and your government honourable, that he would lengthen out your valuable life, as a blessing to your family and country, and at last receive you to the immortal honours of our glorious Redeemer's Kingdom, is our constant and hearty prayer.

Signed, by Order,

JOHN M'KIM, *Clerk.*

Philadelphia, February 8, 1783.

His EXCELLENCY's ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I MOST respectfully and sincerely thank you for the honor of this address.

It is a real satisfaction to me, that my appointment to the office I now hold is agreeable to you; and I rejoice, that my conduct is approved by persons, the enlightened purity and wise simplicity of whose sentiments and manners, render their approbation so highly valuable.

I feel all the force of the affectionate expressions with which this address concludes, and my heart, full of esteem and gratitude, fervently desires that you, Gentlemen, and the *Baptist* Church, may enjoy every kind of happiness.

DEAN and PURVIANCE,

Have just imported in the ships Congress and Intrepid, from France, and are now opening, the following GOODS, at their store in Water-street, the third door below the Drawbridge, which they will sell on very reasonable terms,

BLUE, brown, laylock, blossom, grey, hazle green, chesnut, white, faun boue de Paris, mixed, and light coloured superfine, midling and coarse Cloths,
Nonbattu and royal Linens,
3-qr. and yard wide Brittanias,
Cottons, Calicoes and chintzes,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Striped, corded and lawn Handkerchiefs,
Milinet Lawn,
Marseilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities,
Dyed Jeans,
Womens white and coloured Kid Gloves,
A great Variety of plain and painted broad and narrow Ribbands,
Striped, flowered, plain, French and Italian Gauze,
A large Assortment of white and black blond Lace,
Men and Womens Silk Stockings,
Black Taffeties,
Black, white, cinnamon, rose, silver grey, plum and Paris mode coloured Sattins,
Black Paduasoy and Prunellas,
Striped Ticking,
Crimson, pink and light blue Persians,
Silk Shoe Patterns, Pins, &c.

Philadelphia, Feb. 12, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. JOSEPH SIMS, late of this city, merchant, deceased, by bond, note or book debt, are hereby earnestly desired to make immediate payment; those persons who are in arrears for interest money, and neglect to comply with the above request in six weeks from this date, may depend on being dealt with as the law directs, without further notice. ANN SIMS, Executrix,
¶ WOODDROP, SIMS, Executor.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

And may be entered on immediately,

A WELL finished two story brick HOUSE, two rooms on each floor, an elegant Piazza 30 feet by 12, floored: Also, a small frame BUILDING, suitable for a small family, with a Stable and Chaise-house, two large Gardens well fenced, with some fruit Trees, pleasantly situated on the river Schuylkill, between the middle and upper ferries, in the city of Philadelphia, and commands a beautiful prospect of the river: Also, several LOTS in the City, from one to four acres. For particulars enquire of the Printer. D. J.

Philadelphia, February 7, 1783.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN last night out of the subscriber's stable, in Sadsbury township, Lancaster county, a grey MARE, 6 years old, 14½ hands high; shod before, no brand nor ear-mark, short tail and the hair rubbed off her buttocks, natural to trot and goes fast, was likely and in good order, when taken, EIGHT DOLLARS will be paid for the mare if recovered, and reasonable charges, and the remainder for the thief, if convicted, by

Feb. 1, 1782. ¶ JOHN WASON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1783.

WHEREAS the subscriber gave a bond to Richard Gregory, of Hartford county, in Maryland, for Forty Pounds, in gold or silver money, bearing date October the 16th, 1782; this is therefore to forewarn all persons from taking any assignment of the said bond, as they may depend I will not pay it, without being compelled by law.

BENJAMIN MYERS.

N. B. These are to notify the above named Richard Gregory to call on the subscriber, to rectify the wilful mistake made, otherwise he may depend on being prosecuted. ¶ B. M.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered upon the first day of April next,

A COMMODIOUS two story DWELLING-HOUSE, with kitchen, stables, &c. garden, two acres of good orchard, five acres of excellent meadow, and six acres of pasture or plough-land; all beautifully situate in New-Town, the metropolis of Bucks county. For terms, apply to Doctor JAMES TATE, on the premises. † Jan. 30, 1783.

To be Sold at Public AUCTION,

On the Premises, the 20th of March next,

A MOST valuable tract of LAND, in Lancaster county, Donegall township, containing 560 acres and allowances of six per cent. for roads---About 150 acres whereof are cleared, the remainder extreamly well timbered, with walnut, hickory and oak; the soil in general is amongst the first for goodness of any in that rich neighbourhood, and remarkable for sure crops; a very healthy situation, and plenty of good water. There are about 20 acres of watered meadow, which may be increased to more than double the quantity, by a few days labour, the stream being very plentiful. The orchard is large and remarkable fo the surest and greatest quantity of fruit of any in the county, which has been fully proved for a number of years past. There is a large dwelling-house, intended for four rooms on a floor, not yet finished, also out houses; distance from the borough of Lancaster 18 miles, and three from the river Susquehanna, where great quantities of shad and other fish are caught in their seasons, and very convenient to different places of worship. This land has always been occupied by the original locator, James Alison, and his son, until my purchase. A good title, and immediate possession, will be given, and the terms of payment made easy, by

JOHN MEASE.

Philad, Feb. 11, 1783.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Buckingham township, Bucks county, some time ago, A stray pied BULL. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Jan. 23, 1783. † JONATHAN BROWN.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *Auguſt* 23, 1782.

The Bill, entituled "*An Act to diſcontinue part of a road in* New Britain *townſhip, in the county of* Bucks," was read the ſecond time, and debated by paragraphs:

Ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *to diſcontinue part of a road in* New-Britain *townſhip, in the county of* Bucks.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to this Houſe, by the petition of *Henry Dorrach*, of *New-Britain* townſhip, in the county of *Bucks*, yeoman, that ſome years ago a public road was laid out through lands then owned by *David Rees*, and ſince by ſaid *Henry Dorrach*, from a road called *Butler*'s road to *Briſtol* road, the firſt courſe and diſtance of which road, from ſaid *Butler*'s road, being north-eaſterly forty-two perches:

AND WHEREAS another road was laid out a ſhort time afterwards, through the lands then owned by ſaid *David Rees*, and ſince by ſaid *Henry Dorrach*, from the extent of ſaid forty-two perches in the firſt mentioned road, to a certin road leading from *North Wales* towards *Coryell*'s ferry, croſſing the aforeſaid *Butler*'s road at the diſtance of thirty-eight perches from the ſaid place of beginning, and at the diſtance of twenty-five perches from the beginning of the firſt mentioned road; which ſaid froad, when laid, was looked upon and intended both by the jury and petitioners, as well as the then owner of the land, to render uſeleſs the ſaid forty-two perches of the firſt mentioned road, as it could be of no public uſe, but of conſiderable injury to the owner of the land to continue the ſame or keep it open:

AND WHEREAS multiplying of roads unneceſſarily, not only tends to increaſe the expences of the highways, but is likewiſe a waſte of land, which might otherwiſe be employed for the raiſing of produce:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame*, That from and after the publication of this act, the aboveſaid forty-two perches of the firſt mentioned road, or ſo much of the ſame as lies between *Butler*'s road aforeſaid, and where the laſt mentioned road falls into or meets with the firſt mentioned road, be diſcontinued and aboliſhed.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *Thurſday, January* 30, 1783.

The Bill, entituled, "An Act to eſtabliſh and confirm "the eſtate of *John Morris*, of the townſhip of *Eaſtown*, "in the county of *Cheſter*, in fifty acres of land in *Weſt-Whiteland* townſhip, in the ſaid county," was read the ſecond time, and debated by paragraphs:

Ordered, to be tranſcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *to eſtabliſh and confirm the eſtate of* John Morris, *of the townſhip of* Eaſtown, *in the county of* Cheſter, *in fifty acres of land in* Weſt-Whiteland *townſhip, in the ſaid county.*

WHEREAS *John Morris*, of the townſhip of *Eaſtown*, in the county of *Cheſter*, by his petition hath repreſented to the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth, that he is ſeized and poſſeſſed of one hundred and fifty acres of land, ſituate, lying and being in *Weſt-Whiteland* townſhip, in the ſaid county, bounded on the north by land late of *John Jacobs*, Eſq; on the eaſt by land of *John Cuthbert*, on the ſouth by land of *Richard Thomas*, and on the weſt by lands of *Morris Zoots*, containing one hundred and fifty acres; which ſame tract of land was once the property of *David Howell*, deceaſed, and ſeized and taken in execution by *Jeſſe Maris*, Eſq; then High Sheriff of the ſaid county, for and on account of debts due and owing by the ſame *David Howell*; which ſame tract of land was in due form of law condemned for the diſcharge and payment of the executions and incumbrances thereon; and that the ſaid High Sheriff, by virtue of a *Venditioni Exponas* to him directed, ſold the ſame tract of land, after due notice of ſuch ſale being firſt made, unto the ſaid *John Morris*, as the higheſt bidder thereat; and that the ſaid *Jeſſe Maris*, Eſq; by deed-poll, bearing date the twenty-ſixth day of *Auguſt*, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-one, and duly acknowledged, did convey the ſame tract of one hundred and fifty acres of land unto the ſaid *John Morris* in fee. And that a deed from *John Cuthbert*, for part of the ſaid tract of land, conveying the ſame tract unto the ſaid *David Howell* in fee, was loſt by fire in the houſe of the ſame *John Cuthbert*, or has ſhared the fate of certain papers belonging to a certain *Samuel Phipps*, which were ſuppoſed to be ſtolen from him; which ſame tract, part of the one hundred and fifty acres above deſcribed, is bounded as follows, beginning at a marked white-oak, by the eaſt ſide of *Uchland* road; thence ſouth, ſeventy-three degrees weſt, forty-eight perches to a poſt; thence north north-weſt, by land formerly of *David Howell*, one hundred and forty-one perches to a poſt; thence eaſt, by *John Cuthbert*'s land, eighty-two perches to a poſt; thence by the ſaid road ſouth, twelve degrees eaſt, forty-eight perches to a poſt; thence ſouth forty-eight perches to a poſt; thence ſouth, twelve degrees eaſt, twenty perches to the place of beginning; containing fifty acres. And the ſaid *John Morris* hath, by his petition, further repreſented, that the writings, neceſſary to complete his title to the ſaid fifty acres, were alſo deſtroyed as aforeſaid; he therefore prayed the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth to give their aid for the ſecuring and eſtabliſhing the ſame tract of fifty acres of land unto the ſame *John Morris* in fee:

AND WHEREAS the ſame *John Morris* hath complied with the directions of the General Aſſembly, by giving public notice of his ſaid application in the news-papers of the city of *Philadelphia*:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the ſaid tract of fifty acres of land, in the townſhip of *Weſt-Whiteland*, in the ſaid county, bounded and deſcribed as aforeſaid, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, are and ſhall be veſted in the ſaid *John Morris*, and his heirs and aſſigns forever; and that the ſaid *John Morris*, and his heirs, do now ſtand ſeized, and after the publication of this act ſhall ſtand ſeized of the ſaid fifty acres of land, with the hereditaments and appurtenances aforeſaid thereunto belonging, to and for the only uſe, benefit and behoof of the ſame *John Morris*, and his heirs and aſſigns forever; ſubject to ſuch quit rents and other rents, eſtates and incumbrances, as are or may be legally charged on the ſame, or any part or parcel thereof; and that all perſons having and claiming any eſtate of property or inheritance in the ſame premiſes, or in any part or parcel thereof, ſhall, within the ſpace of one year from the publication of this act, make their claim by bringing an ejectment againſt the ſaid *John Morris*, his heirs or aſſigns, or the tenants or occupiers of the ſaid fifty acres, from all future claims, otherwiſe they ſhall be excluded and forever debarred, except feme coverts, perſons under age, impriſoned or beyond ſea, who ſhall make their claims within one year after their ſaid incapacities ſhall be removed, or otherwiſe they ſhall be debarred as aforeſaid.

Philadelphia, March 19, 1782.

THE partnerſhip of George Meade, and Company, having expired the firſt inſtant, all thoſe who have any demands againſt them, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcriber for payment, who is duly authoriſed to ſettle the affairs of the late Company; and all thoſe indebted to them are likewiſe requeſted to diſcharge the ſame immediately.

GEORGE MEADE.

GEORGE MEADE has removed his compting-houſe to his dwelling-houſe, at the ſouth-weſt corner of Walnut and Third-ſtreets, where he has for ſale, Havanna Sugars in boxes, Weſt-India Rum by the hogſhead, a good aſſortment of Dry Goods by the bale or ſmaller quantity, Beef and Pork by the barrel.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in Weſt-Town townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 80 acres of good freſh land, about 50 acres cleared, and the remainder well timbered, about four acres of meadow cleared, and conveniency of making as much more; there are on ſaid plantation, a good log dwelling-houſe and ſtable, a young bearing orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, and a ſaw-mill, built on Cheſter creek, the ſaid creek running through the land a conſiderable diſtance, which affords a very fine ſeat for a grift-mill, it being in a very fine neighbourhood for wheat and timber. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Jan. 25, 1783. † ROBERT YEARSLEY.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from his Bail, A certain THOMAS HINSON, late of Cheſter, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has fair brown hair tied behind, and is remarkable for his long noſe; he is ſuppoſed to be gone for New-York. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Hinſon, and delivers him to any lawful officer in this State, to be dealt with according to law, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN HOGAN.

Philadelphia, January 24. 1783. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

On eaſy Terms of payment,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Weſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 340 acres; it is about one mile from a good grift and ſaw-mill: There are on the ſaid tract 50 or 60 acres of meadow land, a part cleared, with a quantity of plough land cleared, and a good bearing orchard. It may be very conveniently divided into two places, as there are timber, meadow-ground and water, ſufficient to accommodate both. There are buildings which ſerve for two tenements already. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, or to JESSE YARNALL, living on the premiſes. ¶ WILLIAM SHIPLEY.

Philadelphia, January 24, 1783.

JAMES NEWPORT,

DISTILLER,

At his STORE *in Front-ſtreet above Arch-ſtreet, the third door cowve the Bank Meeting,*

Has, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on very reaſonable terms,

WINES,	Anniſeed Waters,
Weſt-India Rum,	Clove ditto,
Country Ditto,	Orange ditto,
Brandy,	Cinnamon ditto,
Gin equal to any imported,	Pepper Mint ditto,
Peach, Apple Rye & Spirits,	Allſours,

And Spirits of Wine, proper for raiſing the proof of Rum, or any other Spirits; and is alſo fit for medicinal uſes. He has fine flavoured Rum colouring.

N. B. He makes good allowance to country dealers and town ſtore-keepers, who may always depend upon the goodneſs of his diſtilled liquors. ¶

The 24th day of 12th Month, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT one hundred Acres of LAND, with Improvements, half the tract cleared, good upland and meadow, the remainder well timbered; on ſaid premiſes are a grift and merchant mill, on a good conſtant ſtream of water, well ſituated for buſineſs, 13 miles from Philadelphia. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

To be SOLD at private SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, very pleaſantly ſituated, in Northampton, Bucks county, containing 185 acres of good land (old meaſure) and an excellent ſtand for any public buſineſs, with a compleat ſtone houſe, four rooms on a floor, and a ſtone kitchen adjoining, an extraordinary barn and ſtables, a never failing well of excellent water, with a good pump in it, near the door, two bearing orchards, a variety of plumb, peach and cherry trees, a quantity of good meadow, and wood ſufficient for the place. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe ſaid plantation may know the terms, by applying to JACOB BENNET, on the premiſes. ‡ December 21, 1782.

Cheſter County, February 3, 1783.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, did, in the month of November, 1775, give a note of hand unto William White, of the townſhip of New Providence, and county of Philadelphia, for the ſum of Fifteen Pounds; and whereas the money has been at different times lawfully tendered for the ſame, this is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay any part thereof, unleſs compelled by law.

¶ ROBERT TODD.

EPSOM SALTS,

Of an excellent Quality, to be Sold, by the Barrel, by

JOHN KAIGHN,

In Front-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD, or LETT,

A HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Southwark, on Second-ſtreet, below Almond-ſtreet, the houſe is of brick, three ſtories high, and ſeventeen and half feet front, two rooms on a floor, with a brick kitchen, two ſtories high, connected by a piazza, the whole having been newly repaired and painted. The lot is 200 feet deep, under good fence; there is before the door a pump of choice water. The ſituation is airy and pleaſant, and might ſuit a Captain of a veſſel, or gentleman who would chooſe to live retired. It is ſubject to a ground-rent of only Thirty three ſhillings currency per annum, and may be entered immediately. For terms enquire as above, †

ERASMUS KELLY,

In Moravian Alley, has for SALE,

A NUMBER of BOOKS, ſuitable for Schools; among which are, Lilly's and Clarke's Grammars, Ruddiman's Rudiments; Sententiæ Pueriles; Introduction to making Latin, Corderius, Florus, Juſtin and Suetonius, by Clarke; Virgil in Uſum Delphini; Longinus, by Smith; Bailey's Exerciſes; with all Sorts of Engliſh Books uſed in Schools.

ALSO,

Greek Teſtament,		Martin's Dictionary,
Latin Bible, folio,		-------'s Philoſophy,
----- Teſtament,		Spectator,
Dawſon's Lexicon N. Teſt.		Watts's Lyric Poems,
Hederic's Lexicon,		-------'s Logic and Supplement,
Clavis Homerica,		-------'s Aſtronomy, &c.
Clavis Virgiliana,		Addiſon on Medals,
Gradus ad Parnaſſum,		-------- on Italy,
Ruddiman's large Grammar,		Burnet's Hiſtory of his own Time,
Horace,	In uſum delph.	-------'s Travels,
Juvenal,		Shaw's Juſtice,
Ovid's Metam.		Duneiad,
Terence,		Trapp's Virgil,
Juſtin,		Dryden's Fables,
C. Nepos,		Gay's Fables,
And other good Editions of Latin Claſſics,		Pilpay's Fables,

Prideaux's Connections,

And many others, in almoſt every Branch of Learning, &c.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

A FULLING & OIL-MILL,

SITUATE in the manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, about fourteen miles and an half from the city, with 16 acres of LAND, on which are erected, a large ſtone mill-houſe, with two water wheels, a very conſtant ſtream of water, a good ſituation for cuſtom for the fulling buſineſs and flax-ſeed, alſo a ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſpring-houſe and ſtable, four acres of excellent watered meadow, and as much more may be made and watered at a ſmall expence. The mills in good order for carrying on the fulling and oil-making. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

Jan. 27, 1783. † MICHAEL CONRAD.

January 21, 1783.

TO BE SOLD.

A TWO ſtory brick HOUSE, KITCHEN and lot of GROUND, adjoining to Mr. JOSEPH HUDDELL, on Swanſon-ſtreet, Southwark, it is very convenient for public buſineſs or trading by water. The lot extends into the river, and is capable of great improvements. If it is not ſold before March, it will then be lett; any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent, may ſee the premiſes and know the terms, by applying to Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON, merchant, in Front-ſtreet. †

Springfield townſhip, January 24, 1783.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I JOHN SMITH, of Springfield townſhip, in the county of Bucks, in Pennſylvania, did, on or about the 2nd day of May, in the year of our Lord 1782, make and execute to a certain CHRISTIAN WIEGNER, of the ſame townſhip, a certain Bond, conditioned for the payment of *Forty Three Pounds*; and whereas in or about the month of June, in the ſame year, I did alſo make and execute to a certain JOSEPH SAVITZ, or SAVIGE, three ſeveral Bonds, dated either in the ſaid month of May or June, one whereof is conditioned for the payment of *Two Hundred and Twenty Pounds*, and each of the ſaid other two Bonds conditioned for the payment of *Fifty Pounds*; all of which ſaid Bonds or obligations were fraudulently and deceitfully obtained from me, without any conſideration: I do therefore hereby caution and forewarn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment of all or any of the ſaid Bonds or Obligations, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, or any part thereof.

¶ JOHN SMITH.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

ABOUT fifteen acres of land, in Blockley townſhip, about four miles from the city of Philadelphia, joining on land belonging to John Penn, Eſq; and the road commonly called the Schuylkill road, leading to the ſaid city; the ſituation is high and healthy, and affords a long and agreeable view of the river Schuylkill, both up and down. It is part of a tract of about 80 acres, and it is propoſed to lett the remaining 65 acres or thereabouts, with a dwelling-houſe and barn. To be entered upon punctually on the firſt day of the 4th month next.

27th 1ſt Month, 1783. MARGERY WARNER.

N. B. The above 15 acres has a good orchard, and ſeveral ſtone quarries adjoining the river Schuylkill. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, in the borough of Wilmington, being a corner of High and Market-ſtreets, and directly oppoſite the Upper Market, fronting on High-ſtreet 23 feet, and 69 on Market-ſtreet; whereon are a large commodious brick houſe, four rooms on a floor, a ſmall two ſtory brick tenement, and a frame ditto adjoining. Will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may ſuit the purchaſers.

Alſo a corner LOT, fronting on High and King-ſtreets, 97 feet on High-ſtreet, and 62 feet on King-ſtreet; to be diſpoſed of altogether, or divided into lots. Enquire of *Jonathan Dawes*, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, or of *Rumford* and *Abijah Dawes*, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.